



FACTS ON FILE

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WORLD AFFAIRS

Eisenhower in India

Enthusiastic Welcome. Pres. Eisenhower flew from Kabul to New Delhi Dec. 9 for a 4-day visit to India.

Welcomed at New Delhi's Parnal Airport by Prime Min. Nehru, Pres. Rajendra Prasad & Vice Pres. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, Mr. Eisenhower asserted that a visit to India had been his "cherished wish . . . for many years." His "deepest purpose" in visiting India, the President said, was to "symbolize . . . the fact that the United States stands with India . . . in our common quest for peace."

An estimated one million Indians greeted Mr. Eisenhower as he rode into New Delhi to the Rashtrapati Bhavan palace (President's House). Banners in New Delhi streets hailed him as "Eisenhower—Prince of Peace." (The Indian Communist Party Dec. 7 wished Mr. Eisenhower & Nehru "all success" in their talks "in the interest of all . . . humanity.")

Mr. Eisenhower began private political talks with Nehru Dec. 10 after visiting New Delhi's Rajghat shrine to Mohandas K. Gandhi on the site of his cremation. The Eisenhower-Nehru talks were continued at intervals throughout the President's visit.

U.S. Aims Defined. In an address to a joint session of the Indian Parliament, Pres. Eisenhower declared Dec. 10 that the U.S. was prepared to defend friends & allies while simultaneously seeking "controlled universal disarmament." He said: The U.S.' military preparedness had been made necessary by "a long series of harsh alarms" during the past decade. "These alarms invariably had their source in the aggressive intentions of an alien philosophy backed by great military strength. Faced with this . . . we . . . have felt it necessary to make clear our own determination to resist aggression through the provision of adequate armed forces." "These forces serve not only ourselves but . . . friends & allies who . . . have perceived this danger."

Mr. Eisenhower said the U.S. hoped for universal disarmament and was anxious to "cooperate toward achievement . . . of peace & freedom." He recalled his 1953 proposal to use "a

substantial percentage" of the funds saved from ending the arms race for an international aid & development program. He asserted that the accession to U.S. statehood of Hawaii, the home of persons of "every creed & color," had convinced him "that much of the world's fear, suspicion, prejudice, can be obliterated."

These themes & the U.S.' willingness to submit to "a body of international law adapted to the changing needs of today's world" were stressed by the President in an address Dec. 11 at the University of New Delhi. Accepting an honorary law degree, Mr. Eisenhower said that for "centuries nations have sent their youth, armed for war, to oppose their neighbors." "Let us," he declared, "[send our youth from] one nation to the other on missions of peace."

'War on Hunger' Urged. An appeal for a "worldwide war against hunger" was launched by Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 11 in an address opening the American Pavilion at a 14-nation World Agricultural Fair at New Delhi.

Mr. Eisenhower asserted that "today we have the scientific capacity to abolish from the world at least this one evil. We can eliminate the hunger that emaciates the bodies of children; that scars the souls of their parents; that stirs the passions of those who toil endlessly and earn only scraps."

Referring to the U.S.' "food for peace" program to make farm surpluses available to needy nations, Mr. Eisenhower said that "whatever strengthens India, my people are convinced, strengthens us." The 2 nations, he said, would work for "a world free from the pangs of hunger, in which families live full & prosperous lives, where friendship among nations replaces . . . suspicion."

Mr. Eisenhower noted the theme of the U.S.' pavilion: "Food—family—friendship—freedom." "Into these 4 words," he asserted, "are compressed the daily needs, the high purposes, the deep feelings, the ageless aspirations that unite Indians & Americans under . . . the banner of human dignity."

(Nehru, introducing Mr. Eisenhower Dec. 11, said his visit "at this special hour" had "struck the hearts of the Indian people" and had given rise to "exhibitions of popular love & enthusiasm." Nehru told newsmen later Dec. 11 that his talks with Mr. Eisenhower had omitted Kashmir but had dealt with Communist China "in the context of the world situation.")

Mr. Eisenhower attended a 7,000-guest garden party given in his honor by Pres. Prasad Dec. 12. With Nehru Dec. 13, he visited the Taj Mahal in Agra, a rural educational center in

Week in Headlines

International

Eisenhower hailed as peacemaker during visit to India.

France, U.S. clashed in NATO over integration of forces.

UN Assembly failed to pass recommendation on Algeria, compromised prolonged deadlock over East European seat on Security Council.

De Gaulle promised full sovereignty to French African states.

Ex-Castro aide Matos convicted of treason in Cuba.

United States

President urged item-by-item veto rule, other budget reforms.

Rockefeller offered farm plan during midwest tour to survey his Presidential prospects.

Hall named Communist chief.

John L. Lewis announced impending retirement.

Govt. caused halt in use of stilbestrol to fatten poultry, citing possible cancer menace.

Bichpuri & a village at Laramda.

U.S. Backing Pledged. Mr. Eisenhower told more than 500,000 Indians at a New Delhi civic reception in his honor Dec. 13 that the U.S. & India "must . . . know each other better, trust each other more and support each other."

In what was interpreted generally as an offer of U.S. support against Communist Chinese aggression, Mr. Eisenhower declared that "we must search out with all free nations more effective & practical ways to strengthen the cause of peace & friendship in freedom." He invoked Gandhi's teachings on the need for freedom to defend "America's right, our obligation . . . to maintain a respectable establishment for defense . . . to join in company with like-thinking peoples for mutual self-defense."

Mr. Eisenhower, referring to the U.S.' readiness to join in aid to less-developed nations, said that "a free India & a free America could not exist if they were isolated from others in the world. A free society of nations can . . . exist only as it meets the rightful demands of people for security, progress & increasing opportunity for betterment." "Such a society, if some of its nations prosper richly & others barely feed their people, cannot survive," he warned.

(White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty told newsmen in New Delhi later Dec. 13 that: the President had not been asked for nor had pledged U.S. military support of India; Communist Chinese pressure against India had been discussed by the 2 leaders but not in the context of military aid; Nehru had spoken of India's hopes to settle the Kashmir dispute with Pakistan, but the question of U.S. mediation had not been discussed.)

Mr. Eisenhower left New Delhi Dec. 14 to visit Teheran & Athens.

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes



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French Role Attacked. A NATO Ministerial Council meeting convening in Paris Dec. 15 was faced with a major crisis by the disclosure of American charges that France's refusal to integrate its armed forces within NATO was weakening the alliance & could endanger European security.

The charges, reported by AP Dec. 11, were made by Gen. Nathan F. Twining, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, at a closed meeting of the NATO Military Committee in Paris Dec. 9-10. Twining, addressing the committee Dec. 10 at the end of its annual review of NATO's military position, said that some NATO powers, particularly France, had hobbled NATO defenses by their refusal to implement 1957 agreements to accept U.S. nuclear missile bases and to integrate their air forces into a unified European air defense system by 1963. Twining implied that French Pres. de Gaulle would bear primary responsibility for failure of the NATO integration effort.

France protested disclosure of the Twining charges at a NATO Council meeting called at the ambassadorial level Dec. 12 by NATO Secy. Gen. Spaak. The French complained, despite U.S. denials, that Twining's charges deliberately had been "leaked" to the press. Spaak told newsmen Dec. 14 that France's rejection of NATO integration had been known for months and that he welcomed public discussion of the matter.

De Gaulle, in a meeting Dec. 14 with French political party leaders, was said to have modified his opposition to NATO integration. De Gaulle was described as ready to accept "a certain dose" of interation, but he insisted that France's special interests in Africa required it to maintain a large proportion of French forces under national control. In a statement to the NATO Council Dec. 14, French Foreign Min. Couve de Murville suggested that the spread of Soviet activities from Europe to other areas required the extension of NATO responsibilities to Africa & the Middle East.

Herter Demands Integration. State Secy. Herter told the opening session of the NATO Ministerial Council Dec. 15 that integrated NATO planning & command were essential if the alliance was to draft a long-range military, economic & political program for a "decade of peace with security."

Herter said the U.S.' commitment to Europe of substantial armed forces had been based on the assumption that NATO forces would be integrated. Reiterating U.S. appeals for a more substantial European contribution to Western defense costs & aid programs, Herter warned that the U.S. Congress' willingness to appropriate such funds was "related to the . . . effort & determination demonstrated by our NATO partners."

In a statement issued on his arrival in Paris Dec. 13 Herter had warned against the "grave error" of basing NATO planning on an "optimistic ap-

praisal" of the USSR's readiness to accept controlled disarmament. He had told newsmen before leaving Washington Dec. 12 that "while there appears to have been some easing of the atmosphere of crisis, . . . the Soviet Union's willingness to take concrete action toward equitable settlements of major . . . problems remains to be demonstrated." He had told a Washington news conference Dec. 10: "We . . . are going to fulfill our share of the NATO commitments in full [but] are very much interested in the changed economic situation in Europe, whereby our allies . . . [might] take a larger share of the over-all burden." [See pp. 390A1, 372C1, 369B1, 358A1]

(A study prepared for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by the Washington Center of Foreign Policy of Johns Hopkins University and made public Dec. 5 warned against Premier Khrushchev's plan for total disarmament as "not synonymous with maximum [world] stability." The report, written by Arnold Wolfers, Paul H. Nitze & James E. King Jr., declared that "in a totally disarmed world even a small number of secreted or clandestinely manufactured nuclear weapons could disrupt the international order and allow one power to dominate its more trusting adversaries." The study expressed fears that the growing "missile gap" would create "the greatest danger to its security" that the U.S. had ever faced. It urged steps to [1] reduce the vulnerability to missile attack of U.S. air bases, missile sites, control centers & other key parts of the retaliatory defense system; [2] speed development of solid-fuel missiles to rebuild superior retaliatory missile forces by the mid-1960s; [3] build balanced nuclear & conventional defenses and encourage U.S. allies to build up large conventional forces rather than independent nuclear armies.)

Italian-British Talks. Italian Premier Segni & Foreign Min. Pella conferred with British Prime Min. Macmillan & Foreign Secy. Lloyd in London Dec. 1-3. The talks were said to have resulted in broad agreement on Western policies for an East-West summit meeting, the role of smaller European states in NATO and efforts to avert a European trade rift between EEC & EFTA states. [See pp. 397E1, 381B1]

UNITED NATIONS

Assembly Adjourns. The 14th regular session of the UN General Assembly was adjourned at 4:12 a.m. Dec. 13 in New York. The Assembly had acted on the following problems before adjournment:

Security Council—71 of 76 Assembly members voting approved the election of Poland Dec. 13 to succeed Japan for the first year of a 2-year term as a non-permanent Security Council member. The election of Poland came on the 52d Assembly ballot taken since Oct. 12.* The deadlock had been caused by rival candidacies of Poland (backed by the Soviet bloc, Asian-African states & some Western countries) and Turkey (supported by the U.S. & other Western nations).

Poland was elected after Assembly Pres. Victor A. Belaunde announced an East-West compromise under which Poland would resign from the Security Council Dec. 31, 1960 to permit Turkey to serve the balance of the 2-year term.

Polish Rep.-to-UN Jerzy Michalow-

* 13 ballots were held Oct. 12; 12 on Oct. 13; 6 each on Oct. 19, Nov. 3, Nov. 17 & Dec. 1; 2 ballots on Dec. 11. Neither Poland nor Turkey gained the 2/3 Assembly majority required for election.

ski told the Assembly Dec. 13 that the compromise entailed "an agreement" that "discrimination against Eastern European countries will never again occur" in the UN. He implied that the U.S. had agreed to a restoration of the 1946 London "gentlemen's agreement" under which an East European country would hold one non-permanent Security Council seat. But U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. made it clear that in future Security Council elections, the U.S. would "examine each candidacy in the light of the circumstances prevailing . . ."

The 2 other non-permanent Security Council seats to be vacated Jan. 1, 1960, by Canada & Panama, were filled Oct. 12 with the unopposed elections of Ceylon, British Commonwealth nominee (72 votes), & Ecuador, Latin American nominee (77 votes).

(Composition of the Security Council beginning Jan. 1, 1960: permanent members—Britain, France, Nationalist China, USSR, U.S.; non-permanent members—Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador, Italy, Poland & Tunisia.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 347A3]

Economic & Social Council—Brazil, Britain, Denmark, Japan, Poland & the USSR were elected Oct. 12 to fill terms to be completed Dec. 31 by Britain, Finland, Mexico, Pakistan, Poland & the USSR. Composition of the council beginning Jan. 1, 1960: Afghanistan, Brazil, Britain, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, New Zealand, Spain, Sudan, USSR, U.S. & Venezuela. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 347A3]

Trusteeship Council—Bolivia & India were elected Dec. 13 to fill seats to be vacated Dec. 31 by Haiti & India. Composition of the council beginning Jan. 1, 1960: administering countries—Australia, Belgium, Britain, France, Italy, New Zealand, U.S.; non-administering permanent Security Council members—China, USSR; elected non-administering countries—Bolivia, Burma, India, Paraguay, UAR. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 347A3]

Algeria—A compromise resolution calling for informal talks on "a peaceful solution [of the Algerian rebellion] on the basis of the [Algerian] right of self-determination" failed Dec. 12, by 39 votes to 22 (20 abstentions), to win the 2/3 majority required for Assembly adoption. The resolution was rejected as a whole despite prior Assembly passage of the measure's individual operative paragraphs. In the decisive Assembly vote, the U.S. abstained, Britain, France & most other Western nations were opposed and the Soviet bloc supported the measure.

The compromise draft was presented to the Assembly Dec. 11 by M. S. A. Baig of Pakistan after it became clear that an Asian-African resolution specifically calling for no-

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litical negotiations between France & the rebel Algerian Provisional Govt. could not win Assembly approval. The Asian-African resolution had been approved by the Assembly's Political Committee Dec. 7 by a vote of 38-26 (17 abstentions, France absent). The U.S., British Commonwealth members & other Western & Latin nations had opposed the Asian-African draft.

The Algerian Provisional Govt. charged Dec. 12 that the Assembly's failure to act on Algeria was "due to the maneuvers & pressures of the Atlantic coalition, which, at the request of France, stood firm against the adoption of any resolution." It warned that there "cannot be & will not be a cease-fire in Algeria without an agreement . . . on the conditions & guarantees of the implementation of the Algerian people's right to self-determination."

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Lodge declared Dec. 12 that the U.S. believed no UN resolutions were "likely to be helpful in promoting an early & just solution" of the Algerian war. The U.S., he said, "reaffirms its conviction that the forward-looking declaration of Gen. de Gaulle offers the best prospects for a peaceful . . . solution of the Algerian problems."

The French UN delegation boycotted all UN debate & voting on the Algerian question on grounds that Algeria was an integral part of France and not a subject within UN jurisdiction. French Rep.-to-UN Armand Bérard had warned Dec. 5 that any Assembly action on Algeria would be "illegal & harmful" and that amendment of the proposed Asian-African resolution would "change nothing."

Opening the Algerian debate in the Assembly's Political Committee, Tunisian Rep.-to-UN Mongi Slim had called on France Nov. 30 to negotiate with Algerian rebel leaders on "conditions & guarantees for the implementation of self-determination at the same time as they discuss the cease-fire." [See pp. 385G1, 376C3, 319E2]

(An Algerian rebel mission to the UN was granted U.S. visas Nov. 21 to attend General Assembly debate on Algeria. The rebel envoys—Finance Min. Ahmed Francis, North African Affairs Min. Abdelhamid Mehri & Ahmed Boumendjel, rebel adviser, traveled on Tunisian passports. French Premier Debré summoned U.S. Amb.-to-France Amory Houghton Nov. 21 to protest the visas.)

Outer Space—A joint East-West resolution establishing a permanent UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space was adopted unanimously by the Assembly Dec. 12 after passage that day by the Political Committee. The resolution was offered Dec. 11 under sponsorship of the U.S., USSR, Britain, France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Brazil, Japan, Sweden & the UAR. It named 24 nations to 2-year terms on the committee—12 of them Western-oriented, 7 from the Communist bloc & 5 neu-

tral.† The committee would (a) review all aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space, (b) assist continued international space research along lines of the Intl. Geophysical Year, (c) organize exchanges of space research data, (d) encourage national space research programs, and (e) organize an international conference on uses of outer space in 1960 or 1961.

The resolution was the result of a compromise worked out in negotiations begun Nov. 4 by Soviet Rep.-to-UN Kuznetsov & U.S. Amb.-to-UN Lodge. Their exchange was initiated on the basis of an Oct. 6 appeal by Kuznetsov for an international scientific conference on "the exchange of experience in exploring outer space." Kuznetsov, who drew attention to the USSR's "automatic interplanetary satellite which is now travelling around the far side of the moon," proposed that the space meetings be modeled on the Geneva conferences on peaceful atomic energy.

The new UN space committee superseded an 18-member UN Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space created by the 13th (1958) Assembly session but boycotted by the USSR on grounds that it was weighted against the Soviet bloc. The ad hoc committee convened at U.S. request at UN Hq. in New York May 6-June 25 under the chairmanship of Koto Matsudaira of Japan. A committee report to the Assembly July 14 detailed its findings on possible UN programs in the space field.

In an address to the ad hoc committee's opening session, Lodge asserted May 6 "the rivalries of men & nations" were "ridiculous" in view of the enormous task of exploring the universe. Loftus E. Becker, U.S. State Dept. legal adviser, suggested May 7 that the UN be entrusted with administration of the moon & other space bodies to avoid conflict among future space expeditions from different countries on earth.

(T. Keith Glennan, chief of the U.S.' National Aeronautics & Space Admin., & Chrmn. Leonid I. Sedov of the Soviet Academy of Sciences' Interplanetary Travel Comm. disclosed in separate Washington news conferences Nov. 19 that Soviet scientists attending an American Rocket Society meeting in Washington had begun preliminary talks Nov. 18 on proposals for a joint U.S.-Soviet space exploration program. Glennan asserted that space research presented "the best chance of developing a new kind of cooperative activity throughout the world." Sedov, who had been elected Sept. 5 in London as president of the 26-nation Intl. Astronautical Federation, said that Soviet & U.S. scientists had agreed that "such cooperation should be carried out very gradually." The Intl. Astronautical Fed. Sept. 2 named Theodore von Karman, American aerodynamicist, as chairman of a committee for establishment of an international space academy for the exchange of data & research on astronautics.) [See p. 326D1]

Hungary—A resolution passed by the Assembly Dec. 9 deplored the "continued disregard" of the USSR & "present Hungarian regime" for UN resolutions calling for withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary and admission of a special UN representative on Hungary. Vote for the resolution was 53-10 (17 abstentions). The resolution, sponsored by 24 Western nations, was opposed only by the Soviet bloc & Yugoslavia. It called on the USSR & Hungary to cooperate with Sir Leslie Munroe, special UN representative on Hungary, and ordered Munroe to "continue his efforts" to investigate & report on the Hungarian situation.

Hungarian Rep.-to-UN Janos Peter told the Assembly Dec. 9 that its re-

fusal to consult with Hungary on the resolution had ruled out "any possibility" of Hungary's compliance with the measure. Peter indicated that U.S. Amb.-to-UN Lodge might be admitted to Hungary to "see for himself" the conditions prevailing there.

Lodge had called on the Assembly Dec. 8 to adopt the resolution in order to tell the Soviet & Hungarian Govts. to "stop executing Hungarians for what happened in 1956" and to reassure the Hungarian people that "you are not forgotten."

Soviet Rep.-to-UN Kuznetsov charged Dec. 8 that the Hungarian resolution was part of a new American effort to "reintroduce the cold war" in the UN. [See p. 399D2]

Korea—The Assembly voted by 54-9 (17 abstentions) Dec. 9 to approve a resolution (sponsored by the U.S. & 13 other member states of the UN Command for Korea) calling on "the Communist authorities concerned" to accept "a settlement in Korea based on the fundamental principles" of "unification" & "genuinely free elections." The resolution had been approved by the Assembly's Political Committee Nov. 27 by 49-9 (19 abstentions). It was opposed only by the Soviet bloc. It expressed regret that "the Communist authorities continue to deny the . . . authority of the [UN] to deal with the Korean question." It ordered the UN Commission for the Unification & Rehabilitation of Korea to continue its work and asked UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld to place the Korean problem on the 15th (1960) Assembly session's agenda.

(The Assembly had voted by 51-9 [19 abstentions] Dec. 5 to accept the final report of the UN Korean Reconstruction Agency, which was to end its work Dec. 31.)

U.S. Rep.-to-UN Walter S. Robertson warned the Assembly Dec. 9 that any withdrawal of UN forces from Korea would invite "repetition of the disastrous Communist aggression of 1950." Robertson had appealed to the North Korean Govt. "in the name of simple humanity" Nov. 23 to account for 2,047 members of UN forces, including 451 Americans still missing.

South Korean Foreign Min. Chung W. Cho appealed to the USSR Nov. 25 to agree to Korean unification & free elections as a start toward "resolution of global tension & conflict." The Assembly's Political Committee had voted by 49-10 (15 abstentions) Nov. 23 to seat a nonvoting South Korean delegation during the Korean debate. A similar Soviet proposal for seating of a North Korean delegation was rejected the same day by a vote of 40-22 (11 abstentions). [See p. 299A1]

Arab Refugees—In a resolution passed by 80-0 (Israel abstaining) Dec. 9, the Assembly continued for 3 years the mandate of the UN Relief & Works Agency for Palestine refugees and urged renewed efforts to repatriate Arab refugees to their former homes in Israel. The resolution noted with "deep regret" the failure of UN appeals for "repatriation or compensation of the refugees" by Israel and for "reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement."

† Countries selected: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Britain, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, USSR, UAR, U.S.

ment," presumably in Arab states.

The measure had been approved by the Assembly's Special Political Committee Dec. 8 by 71-0 (Israel abstaining). It was introduced in the committee with American & Arab support Dec. 7 after Indonesia & Pakistan, the original sponsors, had agreed to an extension of UNRWA activities for 3 rather than 5 years. Previous Arab objections to mention of the integration of refugees in host states apparently were satisfied by the draft.

Israeli Rep.-to-UN Michael Comay warned the Assembly Dec. 8 that the measure's stress on "repatriation" of refugees to Israel was "devoid of realism" and would hinder, rather than help, a settlement of the problem. Comay had presented an Israeli offer Nov. 30 for negotiation of a refugee settlement either directly with the Arab states or through a 3d party. [See p. 383B2]

Irish Rep.-to-UN Conor Cruise O'Brien had suggested Nov. 26 that Israel admit a pilot group of 100 Arab refugees who would return to refugee camps outside Israel after a year to give other refugees "a knowledge of actual conditions in Israel." [See p. 383B2]

Other Refugees—The Assembly approved Nov. 20 resolutions to: (1) adopt the annual report of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Auguste R. Lindt, and urge member states to help or admit refugees or support "permanent refugee solutions through voluntary repatriation & assimilation within new national communities" (passed by 76-0 with 2 abstentions); (2) note the UN High Commissioner for Refugees' report on "refugees from Algeria in Tunisia & Morocco" and urge continued aid to the refugees "pending their return to their homes" (passed by 74-0 with 3 abstentions); (3) approve a report on World Refugee Year operations by 63-9 (5 abstentions).

More than \$35 million was pledged by UN members for refugee aid at a fundraising conference held Dec. 10 in connection with Human Rights Day observances. \$30 million was to go to the UN Relief & Works Agency for Palestine refugees, the rest to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. \$25 million of the total was pledged by the U.S., none by the USSR or Arab states.

South Africa—The Assembly voted Dec. 10 by 66-0 (12 abstentions) to approve a resolution of regret over South Africa's refusal to negotiate with India & Pakistan on alleged mistreatment of persons of Indian origin in South Africa. The measure had been approved by the Special Political Committee Dec. 9 by 58-0.

A resolution adopted by the Assembly Nov. 17 by 55-5 (11 abstentions) called on South Africa to begin negotiations with the UN Committee on South West Africa "with a view to placing the mandated territory [South West Africa] under the International Trusteeship System." It expressed "grave concern" at South Africa's governing of the area "in a manner contrary to the mandate, the [UN]

Charter . . . [& UN] resolutions." [See p. 377D1]

(The Assembly's Trusteeship Committee heard charges Dec. 12 from Jariretundu Kozongui, Mburumoa Kerina & Hans J. Beukes, all of South West Africa, that South African armed forces were "butcher" their people. A brother of Kerina was reported to have been one of 12 Africans killed & 50 wounded Dec. 10 when police & troops fired on rioting Africans in Windhoek, S.W. Africa.

Trust Territories—The Assembly approved Dec. 5 without objection a resolution fixing Apr. 27, 1960 as the date for independence of the French-administered Togoland trust territory and urging UN membership for an independent Togoland. A resolution approved unanimously the same day noted Belgian plans for political reforms in the Ruanda-Urundi trust territory and requested the Trusteeship Council to investigate recent violence in the territory. The Assembly voted unanimously Dec. 12 to request Britain to hold by Mar. 1961 a plebiscite in which the North Cameroons trust territory would choose between merger with Nigeria or the Cameroons Republic. [See pp. 394B2, 338C2, 323C1]

A series of resolutions adopted by the Assembly Dec. 12 urged the following actions with respect to non-selfgoverning territories: abolition of "education on a racial basis"; primary education "to the level enjoyed by . . . advanced countries." The Assembly also voted by 54-12 (15 abstentions) to establish a 6-nation committee to determine whether administering nations were required to furnish data on their trusteeship activities.

Children—A Draft Declaration of the Rights of the Child was approved unanimously by the Assembly Nov. 20. The draft, which proclaimed international obligations to give children "a happy childhood" and assure their upbringing by world moral & social standards, had been presented to the Assembly's Social, Humanitarian & Cultural Committee Oct. 16 and approved by the committee Oct. 19 by 70-0 (Cambodia & South Africa abstaining). Written by the UN Commission on Human Rights, the draft superseded the League of Nations' 1924 Geneva declaration on the rights of children.

Free Information—The Assembly voted Dec. 10 by 57-2 (17 abstentions) to approve the preamble of a draft convention on freedom of information, but it postponed until 1960 consideration of the remaining 17 articles.

UN Charter—The Assembly voted Nov. 20 by 72-0 (9 abstentions) for further study of revision of the UN Charter but to postpone action until the 16th (1961) Assembly session. It voted Nov. 25 by 48-10 (22 abstentions) to continue studies of proposed expansion of the Security Council and Economic & Social Council to "improve the present distribution of seats in those organs." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 424E1]

International Law—A resolution requesting the International Law Com-

mission to begin codification of "the principles & rules of international law relating to the right of asylum" was approved by the Assembly Nov. 21 by a vote of 56-0 (11 abstentions). The Assembly voted Dec. 7 by 67-0 (5 abstentions) to request Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld to convene a conference on the question of "diplomatic intercourse & immunities," the conference to be held in Vienna not later than the spring of 1961. It voted unanimously Dec. 7 to ask the International Law Commission to arrange a study of the "juridical regime of historic waters . . . [&] historic bays" as requested by the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea.

(A 21-nation UN committee on the definition of aggression voted Apr. 17 by 17-0 [USSR, Czechoslovakia & Rumania abstaining] to postpone until Apr. 1962 a decision on when the Assembly should be asked "to consider again the question of defining aggression." The committee had been formed by the Assembly in 1957 after the failure of prior UN efforts to write a definition of aggression.)

Budget—The Assembly Dec. 5 approved by 71-0 vote (9 Soviet bloc states abstaining) UN budget appropriations totalling \$63,149,700 for fiscal 1960. The amount did not include funds for the UN Emergency Force, specialized agencies & other special UN activities. Central UN budget funds included \$41,837,200 for the UN Secretariat, \$1,590,000 for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees & \$704,500 for the International Court of Justice. The Assembly Dec. 5 approved by 66-0 vote (9 abstentions) supplementary appropriations totalling \$854,980 to be added to the \$60,802,120 UN budget for 1959. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 424B1]

A \$20 million assessment against all UN member states for operating the UN Emergency Force in 1960 was approved by the Assembly Dec. 5 by 49-9 vote (21 abstentions). The resolution provided that \$3,475,000 in advance voluntary pledges of UNEF funds would be used to reduce assessments of poorer UN states.

A Ford Foundation gift of \$6,200,000 to build a new UN library was accepted unanimously by the Assembly Nov. 3.

Technical Aid—The Assembly voted unanimously Dec. 5 to allocate \$32,241,079 of UN technical assistance for 1960. The allocations: UN Technical Assistance Operations Bureau \$7,160,735; Intl. Labor Org. \$3,393,374; Food & Agriculture Org. \$8,526,339; UNESCO \$4,860,645; Intl. Civil Aviation Org. \$1,370,544; World Health Org. \$5,494,936; Intl. Telecommunications Union \$384,082; World Meteorological Org. \$411,646; Intl. Atomic Energy Agency \$683,760. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 424F1]

The Technical Assistance funds had been pledged by member states at a UN fund-raising conference Oct. 8. A report issued June 1 by the UN Technical Assistance Board listed \$235 million in gifts from 85 nations during the program's 10-year existence.

(U.S. Rep.-to-UN Virgil B. Hancher criticized

the USSR Oct. 20 for its "meager" contributions to UN aid. Hancher, addressing the Assembly's Economics Committee, chided the USSR for contributing only \$2 million worth of non-convertible rubles to UN aid programs in 1960 despite its "large resources.")

World Loan Agency Set. A Washington meeting of the International (World) Bank and International Monetary Fund adopted without vote Oct. 1 proposals for establishing an International Development Association capitalized initially at \$1 billion. The IDA, proposed by the U.S. in a working paper made public by Treasury Secy. Robert B. Anderson Aug. 15, would be affiliated with the World Bank but would make loans to less-developed nations on easier & less rigid terms. IDA working capital would be accumulated over a 5-year period on the same subscription basis as World Bank capital. The original suggestion to create the IDA was attributed to a U.S. Senate resolution introduced Feb. 24, 1958 by Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D., Okla.).

The World Bank & IMF governing boards, meeting jointly Sept. 28-Oct. 2, announced Sept. 28 that World Bank loans granted during the fiscal year ended June 30 had totalled \$703 million, only \$8 million less than the peak \$711 million lent by the bank in fiscal 1958. The bank's annual report, issued Aug. 6, had listed \$420 million in reserves & \$4.52 billion in loan commitments at the end of fiscal 1959. The bank's capital formally was increased from \$10 billion to \$21 billion Sept. 16. A 50% increase in IMF subscriptions formally was completed Sept. 16. [See p. 305G1; Vol. XVIII, 424F2]

Special Fund. Managing Dir. Paul G. Hoffman of the UN Special Fund told a meeting of the fund's council at UN Hq. in New York Dec. 8 that in its first year of operation the fund had approved & begun work on 13 economic development projects to cost \$7½ million. Hoffman urged approval of an additional 31 projects planned for 1960 at a cost of \$23,710,910. He reported that a UN fundraising conference held Oct. 8 had pledged \$32,034,303 for the fund's 1960 activities, with 40% of the total (up to a maximum of \$40 million) to be contributed by the U.S. Hoffman said Special Fund aid had been requested for 140 projects totalling more than \$130 million. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 424D1]

Labor Organization. The 43d annual conference of the International Labor Organization met June 3-25 in Geneva under the chairmanship of Permanent Secy. Erik Dreyer of the Danish Social Affairs Ministry. A message from Premier Khrushchev, read to the conference June 5 by Soviet ILO delegate Ivan Goroshkin, warned that the ILO would not aid "better understanding" among countries with divergent "economic systems" by a refusal to seat employer delegations from Communist countries. Employer delegates from 55 of 80 participating nations walked out of the meeting June 18 after Communist employer delegates had been seated on the basis of a compromise

voted by the conference June 8. The 8 Soviet bloc delegations walked out of the conference June 23 after it had voted by 145-70 June 22 to bar Hungarian Govt. delegates and by 146-62 & 153-64 June 23 to bar Hungarian worker & employer delegations. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 424D3]

The ILO governing body elected Ernst Michanek of Sweden June 26 as its chairman for a one-year term.

Food & Agriculture. The annual conference of the Food & Agriculture Organization, meeting in Rome, voted Nov. 5 to admit Guinea to full FAO membership and to admit the Rhodesia & Nyasaland Federation, Chad, Madagascar, Gabon, Senegal, Sudan Republic, Cyprus, Nigeria & Somaliland to associate membership. The French Cameroons & Togoland would become full members on attaining independence in 1960. The additions raised FAO membership to 88 nations. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 424F1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Budget Reforms Sought. A list of budgetary reforms recommended by Pres. Eisenhower was made public Dec. 8 with the release of a letter from Mr. Eisenhower to Erwin D. Canham, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Eisenhower told Canham he advocated (a) Presidential power to veto individual items in appropriations bills (instead of requiring the President to approve or veto each bill in its entirety), (b) safeguards against "back-door" spending bills, under which expenditures were authorized outside normal budgetary controls, (c) reduction or elimination of the practice of authorizing spending programs before & apart from the legislation providing appropriations for them and (d) continuing (rather than annual) authorizations & budgeting for long-range programs.

Complaints about budgetary faults were voiced by Budget Dir. Maurice H. Stans Dec. 1 at a N.Y. dinner at which the Tax Foundation* gave him its annual award for distinguished service. "In many ways today the federal budget is saddled with yesterday's priorities instead of anticipating tomorrow's," Stans said. "We spend great sums on interest charges on our national debt, but we do not reduce the principal. We carry on massive federal programs which state & local governments could do better. We devote large amounts of money to farm price supports to reduce surpluses, with the opposite results. We lend money to benefit special groups at rates below those which the government must pay to its own creditors, when private sources could do the job. We perpetuate federal programs which have long since met the objectives for which they were created." [See p. 384A-E1]

ICBM Replacing Bombers. Pres.

*Dr. Robert W. French, recently resigned director of the Port of New Orleans, was elected Tax Foundation president Dec. 1 to succeed Roswell Magill, who became chairman.

Personnel. Gerald C. Gross of the U.S. was elected Dec. 9 as secretary general of the International Civil Aviation Organization. Henry R. Labrousse, ex-director of the UN Relief & Works Agency for Palestine refugees, was named June 2 as a consultant in the World Bank's Western Hemisphere Dept. French Public Health Dir. Eugene J. Aujaleu was elected June 1 to succeed Dr. Percy E. Moore of Canada as World Health Organization governing board chairman. R. S. S. Gunewardene was elected Mar. 16 as chairman of the Human Rights Commission's 15th conference. C. Hart Schaaf of the U.S., UN Technical Assistance expert, was named Mar. 30 as executive agent of the Lower Mekong Valley development project. Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro of Panama was elected by the UN General Assembly Sept. 29 to finish the unexpired term of late Intl. Court Judge José Gustavo Guerrero of El Salvador.

Eisenhower told reporters Dec. 2 that the Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile "is operational" and that therefore "it is only natural that there is shown less concern & less cost in . . . developing newer & better" bombers. (The Atlas had been labeled combat-ready in September.) Mr. Eisenhower said the U.S. was going "from one defense system to another, particularly in this matter of deterrent." But he rejected "a tremendous, hysterical urge" to get "something new" as "a bad . . . expensive answer" to the problem of changing weapons systems. [See pp. 402E-F3, 392G1, 372E1]

Student Oath. Pres. Eisenhower said at his press conference Dec. 2 that he "deplore[d]" the action of some universities whose opposition to loyalty oath provisions of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 had led them to deprive students of loans authorized under the act. The act required students seeking loans to pledge loyalty to the U.S. and to swear they did not believe in nor support forcible overthrow of the government nor belong to any group advocating such overthrow. The objections were to the requirement that students deny backing subversion.

Mr. Eisenhower said he "didn't particularly like" the provision himself. Although "I personally am ready each morning to take an oath that I am not a Communist," the President said, he understood the resentment of a group singled out to take such an oath under "legal compulsion." He said he thought the standard pledge taken by naturalized citizens & public servants should suffice.

5 universities had rejected the loans from the beginning because of the requirement, and 11 others (including Harvard & Yale Nov. 17) had withdrawn after initially participating. Dr. A. Whitney Griswold, Yale president, had said in a Nov. 17 letter to Health-Education-Welfare Secy. Arthur S. Flemming (who also opposed the provision) that the requirement was "contrary to the classic princi-

ples of our colleges & universities," that it "partakes of the nature of the oppressive religious & political test oaths of history, which were used as a means of exercising control over the educational process by church & state." [See p. 297A-C3]

N.Y. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller said in a Dec. 11 statement that the loyalty oath should be retained but the required denial of supporting subversion "be repealed" as "ineffective . . . against subversion, offensive to the sensibilities of many loyal Americans" & "inimical to the success" of the educational program.

POLITICS

Rockefeller's Farm Plan. A new federal farm program was suggested by N.Y. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller in Minneapolis Dec. 14 as he toured the Midwest & Southwest before finally deciding on whether to challenge Vice Pres. Nixon for the Republican Presidential nomination.

Rockefeller, in his first major farm address, proposed Dec. 14 a "land-use" program under which the government would "rent" 60 million of the U.S.' 450 million acres of farmland for 5-10 years and divert it to reforestation, conservation & recreational use. (This compared with 28 million acres the current soil bank was to take out of production by 1960.) The plan called for the retirement of whole farms. Otherwise, Rockefeller said, farmers might "rent" parts of their farms and use the rent to increase the production of their remaining acres. This would mean that surpluses would continue to grow.

Rockefeller also proposed abandoning the current farm price support system and substituting "stabilization supports" based on "production costs & net income factors." (He had warned at the Inland Press Association convention in Chicago Oct. 20 that "if farm subsidies were pulled out of the picture, I think it would result in one of the most severe farm crises this country has ever known.")

Rockefeller said that his "land-use" plan would take 1,200,000 marginal farm families out of farming and that his support plan would insure adequate incomes for the 2,100,000 farm families currently producing 90% of the nation's marketed crops.

Rockefeller called for a "vigorous job opportunity program" and improved education & vocational training to help shift displaced farmers to other work. "Federal aid to education can be a vital factor in solving a major part of our farm problem by preparing rural residents for off-farm opportunities," he said.

Rockefeller also proposed placing some farm surpluses in "some kind of food reserve" with "an orderly storage program." [See pp. 402B3, 360D1]

Other Rockefeller Views. Rockefeller suggested in South Bend, Ind. Dec. 12, the first day of his Midwest tour, that Congress give the President "discretionary authority" to use compulsory arbitration to settle labor disputes that threatened the national health, welfare & safety. But Rockefeller opposed compulsory arbitration

in minor strikes because "it negates the concept of collective bargaining." [See p. 401B-C3]

In a foreign policy speech before the Milwaukee World Affairs Council Dec. 15, Rockefeller demanded that the U.S. do more than merely check aggressive Soviet purposes. The U.S., he said, must "strive to create a world community of free peoples . . . of nations not conforming to any American pattern but tolerant of many patterns. . . . Thus, we try to make the world safe for diversity." Rockefeller said: In the postwar years "we have been tempted to act largely in terms of reaction rather than creation. . . . We have relied on sporadic responses to sudden needs & crises." "In the long interval" between responses, "we have tended to imagine that broad general declarations of national intention would direct the world by their mere pronouncement. Perhaps we have been dreaming that words could be substituted for deeds, problems be packed up with slogans, abstract proclamations take the place of concrete & creative policies. We cannot continue thus."

During a West Coast tour, Rockefeller had said at a San Francisco luncheon Nov. 13 that the U.S. purpose "must be to provide leadership . . . [in] the striving toward a new world order in which peace becomes possible & freedom becomes strong & justice becomes real. Concretely, this means the growth of regional groupings of nations so that the traditions of culture, the needs of economy & the nature of politics—all are enlisted to serve the defining of new & stronger & healthier relations among nations." [See pp. 350B1, 342E1]

Rockefeller said at a press conference at the University of Oregon in Eugene Nov. 14 that "our contacts with [Communist] China are not as intimate as ultimately they will have to be if we are to find lasting peace with justice." But he upheld the Eisenhower non-recognition policy as "the only sound policy to follow" currently.

Rockefeller had indicated July 19 that he ultimately might favor a national law against racial discrimination in private housing. He told "Meet the Press" TV interviewers July 19 that New York City's experience with such legislation "has been very good" and justified extension of the "general concept" to the rest of the state. If state experience "is as successful" as the city's, he continued, "it becomes then . . . a natural subject for national consideration."

Rockefeller said at the annual meeting of the National Conference of Christians & Jews in New York Nov. 12 that he regarded the Supreme Court school desegregation decision "as a necessary & an historical affirmation & clarification of the essential liberties & the abiding principles by which America must live."

Speaking at Willamette University in Salem, Ore. Nov. 14, Rockefeller held that federal aid to education "will have to grow" but insisted that control of education must be local.

In a speech to the Economic Club of New York Nov. 9, Rockefeller

suggested that a realistic attack on "the problems that came with automation" be made by establishing a "consultative body with representatives from labor, management, the public and the Secretaries of Labor, Commerce & Treasury" to help develop a "framework of objectives & relationships needed to deal" with the problems.

Speaking in Providence, R.I. Nov. 20, Rockefeller said he saw no "realistic expectancy of a reduction of taxes at the present time" because of "the gravity of the situation which faces us in terms of military capacity."

Rockefeller denied in an Albany, N.Y. press conference Aug. 17 that public opinion polls would determine his decision as to whether to seek the Presidential nomination. He had insisted repeatedly that he would not be available for a Vice Presidential nomination. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 356D1]

GOP Goals Proposed. A series of long-range policy-&-goals proposals was set forth by the 40-member Republican Committee on Program & Progress Oct. 4-13 in 4 reports (by 4 task forces) entitled "Decisions for America."

The committee, headed by Charles H. Percy, 39, said in a preface Oct. 3 that the reports had been drafted to anticipate the problems & challenges of 1976, the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. The preface said the federal government should (a) "provide the means for a decent living & adequate care for those who cannot provide for themselves through no fault of their own" and (b) see that "every individual should have access to all the education he can use" but leave control of education to local communities.

Main points of the reports:

1. **Science & technology** (Oct. 4)—By 1976 the U.S. should spend \$36 billion annually instead of the current \$10 billion to "expand the scientific revolution." "The federal government's role in applied research, & especially engineering, should be held to present levels or perhaps gradually diminish"; an "obvious exception": "the development of the military weapons system." The government should increase its basic-research expenditures and encourage non-governmental contributions in this field by "tax incentives," including "rapid amortization of basic research facilities by private companies." The federal government should provide funds for atomic reactors but let private industry run the plants. Scientific work should be decentralized because government planning & control "would diminish creative scientific activity." (This report was produced by a task force headed by Charles E. Ducommun, president of Ducommun Metals & Supply Co. of California.)

2. **National security & peace** (Oct. 8)—A just peace without sacrificing freedom or justice could be attained only if the non-Communist world maintained a great military force "as far into the future as we can foresee." The foreign aid program should

continue with a gradual shift from economic grants to more trade and "extended private investments & loans." [See p. 341C3 for earlier details of report]

3. Human rights & needs (Oct. 10)—The Republican goal was to eliminate segregation in all public places and to develop programs to give minority groups "equality of opportunity" in jobs, education, health service & financing. U.S. public & private expenditures on education should be increased from the current \$20 billion annually to \$50 billion by 1976 to cope with a need for 600,000 more public school classrooms & 500,000 more teachers. The flow of mortgage credits for housing should be expanded and ways sought to finance more trade-ins of older homes. Medical research spending should reach \$1 billion annually by 1965, and the government should pay half. Pensions & security rights should be made transferable to permit job changes. Welfare services & programs should be improved "so as to provide help for any person who is hungry, homeless, disabled or sick, while at the same time preventing a further increase in the federal share of support." An accelerating rehabilitation program should cover 90,000 disabled persons in 1960. (This report was written by a task force headed by Health-Education-Welfare Undersecy. Bertha Adkins.)

4. Economic opportunity & progress (Oct. 13)—A manufacturer's sales tax should be instituted. Reductions should be made in individual & corporate income taxes after the federal debt had started to decrease. "Our Republican program seeks a strong rate of economic growth by fostering private initiative." Democratic "loose money" & big spending programs "spawn inflation" & unemployment, undermine consumer price stability and "eventually [would] destroy the acceptability of all fixed income securities." Farmers should get more freedom to manage their own activities. (This report was written by a group headed by Gabriel Hauge, ex-economic aide to Pres. Eisenhower.) [See p. 153C3]

Kyl Elected in Iowa. John Kyl (R.), 40, defeated C. Edwin Gilmour (D.), 41, in a special election in Iowa's 4th Congressional District Dec. 15 to fill the U.S. House seat vacated by the death of Rep. Steven Carter (D.). Both campaigned in opposition to Agriculture Secy. Benson's farm policies. [See p. 365B3]

COMMUNISM

U.S. Communist Party

Hall Named Leader. The U.S. Communist Party changed leadership by selecting Gus Hall, 48, its Midwest secretary, as CP general secretary at its 17th convention held in New York Dec. 10-14. It also issued relatively moderate policy declarations on its domestic aims & international affairs, indicating that the party's "rightist" faction had gained ascendancy.

A new 60-member CP National Committee was elected Dec. 14 and in

turn elected Hall to replace Eugene Dennis, 54, who had directed the party's operations as national secretary since World War II. Dennis, reported ill & under criticism for the party's decline, was elected national chairman, but party spokesmen indicated that his new post carried little authority. William Z. Foster, 78, ill & in semi-retirement, was reelected chairman emeritus. The new national committee also elected Claude Lightfoot, Illinois party leader, & Elizabeth Gurley Flynn of New York, national field organizer, as party vice chairmen, and N.Y. State CP Chrmn. Benjamin Davis as national secretary—a post subsidiary to Hall's.

Dennis failed to appear as scheduled to deliver the convention's keynote speech Dec. 10, and Hall substituted for him. Dennis reportedly had suffered a mild stroke following his appearance Dec. 7 before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in Washington, during which he invoked the First & 5th Amendments in refusing to say whether he was slated for demotion or ouster at the forthcoming party convention. (Joseph North, foreign editor of the N.Y. Sunday Worker, gave the same response in the Dec. 7 hearing when questioned about communism in Cuba.)

In his convention keynote speech Dec. 10, Hall praised the recent meetings between Pres. Eisenhower & Soviet Premier Khrushchev. However, he said, the talks alone would not end the cold war, and there was "no indication as to how far-reaching or complete the change will be" in U.S. policy. Hall also called for the U.S. CP to adapt its program to American conditions as Chinese Reds under Mao Tse-tung had done in China. Hall upheld by implication some principles of "Americanized" communism espoused by Earl Browder (ousted as national chairman in 1945 when the U.S. CP turned toward strict conformity with the Soviet party line). [See Vol. V, pp. 237N, 231D]

A federal charge of perjury pending against Browder since 1952 was dismissed in New York Nov. 25 for lack of 2 key witnesses: his late wife, Raissa, & Louis Budenz, ex-N.Y. Daily Worker editor now unable to testify due to a heart ailment. The charge was based on Browder's alleged denial to an immigration board in 1949 that his Russian-born wife had been a CP member. Browder, 68, now living in Yonkers, N.Y. on earnings as a writer, demanded after dismissal of the case that the Govt. end "harassment of my family." He said the U.S. CP, ruined by Stalin's installation of "stupid" leaders after World War II, "never fit the realities of America" and had "long been politically dead. There is no hope of it ever being revived." [See p. 124E2]

Criticism of the party's Dennis-Foster regime was implied in 2 resolutions passed by the convention prior to Hall's election: one Dec. 11 charging party leaders with failure to end intra-party "factionalism," inability to form a "united front" with other U.S. leftists & liberals, and distaste for "criticism & self-criticism"; another Dec. 13 saying that many CP leaders "remain isolated from our party membership & the mass movement" and that "certain weaknesses in the party's work can be attributed to the shortcomings of the work of the national leadership." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 39D2]

Hall (Arvo Mike Hallberg), stated age 48 & birthplace Iron, Minn., was the son of a Finnish-American iron miner who was a charter member of the U.S. CP and enlisted Hall in the party in 1927 at age 16. Hall listed himself as having no formal education past 8th grade but having worked in iron, steel, lumber & railroad industries and trained for CP work in Moscow during the 1930s. He was among 11 "first string" U.S. Communist leaders (he then was Ohio CP chairman based in Cleveland) convicted in 1949 under the Smith Act of conspiracy to advocate violent overthrow of the U.S. Govt. He jumped bail & went to Mexico after his conviction but was deported to the U.S. in 1951 and served 5½ years in prison 1952-57 for Smith Act violation & contempt of court. Children: Barbara, college-age daughter, & Arvo, younger son. [See Vol. XVII, p. 49B3; XII, 281J; IX, 333E]

Other Convention Actions. In a series of policy resolutions passed Dec. 13, the CP convention said:

- The party would "fight for conditions that will lead to a peaceful Socialist revolution" in the U.S. "because this is the preferable & the least painful method of basic change." It advocated "a democratic road to socialism through the political & economic struggles of the people within the developing & revitalized constitutional processes."

- In 1960 elections the CP should give "special attention to the Democratic Party through which the major sections of labor function in the elections." (N.Y. Chrmn. Davis, in a report Dec. 11 on disarmament, said no prospective Democratic or Republican candidate for President "meets the needs of the American people.") He denounced ex-Pres. Truman ex-State Secy. Acheson & N.Y. Gov. Rockefeller for having recently opposed banning nuclear weapons tests. His report said neither a boom nor depression would result from disarmament in the U.S.)

- The party abandoned its advocacy of national self-determination for American Negroes and said they must be regarded as a "component part of the whole American nation."

- Communists were urged to help to popularize Cuba as a vacation resort so as to revitalize its tourist trade.

- Establishment of Israel was endorsed as a "progressive, anti-imperialist development" but the present Israeli Govt. was denounced as "subservient of American imperialism."

- The convention voted to establish a midwestern edition of its weekly Worker. It reported circulation of the New York Worker at 13,000-14,000 a week. (A party press spokesman Dec. 11 denied reports that U.S. CP membership had dropped to 3,000. He estimated it at 10,000, as against an estimated all-time high of 75,000-80,000 in 1945.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 39C2]

A report by the House Com. on Un-American Activities Mar. 7 said the newly apathetic attitude of Americans toward U.S. Communists might present the CP with "favorable conditions for regaining the power it formerly possessed." The committee labeled the CP as "more treacherous and, in some respects, a greater menace than ever before," with its membership reduced to 10,000 reliable "tested by time & adversity" and many of its key functionaries working "underground." The committee called for a curb on propaganda mailings from Soviet-bloc countries to American individuals, estimating that such mail totaled 10 million pieces in 1958 & 27 million the past 3 years. The committee also charged in a report Feb. 15 that an "elite corps" of more than 100 Communist lawyers (it named 39) was helping Communists to circumvent U.S. laws & regulations.

The Com. on Un-American Activities, in a report Apr. 2 on Red activities in southern California, said that "to a degree unmatched in party history,

Communists are now promoting themselves as loyal to the U.S., peace-loving & humanitarian in purpose, and anxious to work in harmony with Socialists, liberals and even capitalists for the good of the nation." The report said southern California was 2d only to New York as a center of Red activity, with special efforts being made to win recruits or supporters in the film & defense industries and Mexican & Jewish ancestry groups. [See p. 128G1]

FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover, writing Apr. 8 in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, said American CP leaders, while in Moscow for the Soviet CP Congress in February, were instructed on new "Let's Be Friendly" tactics for a drive to revitalize the U.S. CP, principally through labor, Negro & youth movements. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 92E3; XVI, 102D2]

The Dec. 10-14 convention was held in the Hotel Theresa in Harlem, NYC with 225 delegates attending. Sessions were closed to the press. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 430E1, 227D2]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Lewis to Retire. John Llewellyn Lewis, to be 80 Feb. 12, 1960, announced through an open letter to United Mine Workers members Dec. 15 that he would resign early in 1960 as UMW president, an office he had held since 1919. UMW Vice Pres. Thomas Kennedy, 72, was to succeed Lewis pending a UMW membership referendum to elect a president late in 1960.

Lewis' letter, issued in Washington, offered no reason for his retirement except that he felt it was time to "begin the transfer of my obligations & duties to other & more capable hands." He was reported to be in good health and expecting to retain board chairmanship of the UMW's \$150 million-a-year health & retirement fund. He was to receive a \$50,000 annual pension. His open letter cited the UMW's gains during his 40-year administration—from low wages & long hours under "perilous" conditions to wages "the highest in the land" (\$24.25 a day as against \$2.50-\$3 in the 1920s), "working hours the lowest" and safety, health & social security insured.

Lewis, born to a coal mining family in Lucas, Ia. Feb. 12, 1880, quit the 7th grade to start work in the mines, rose through union ranks to the UMW presidency by 1919 when the union had 700,000 members as against the present 220,000. He led the UMW out of the AFL in 1935 and formed the CIO, quit the CIO in 1940 to support Wendell Willkie rather than Franklin D. Roosevelt for U.S. President. He led strikes that defied Govt. opposition both during & after World War II. However, in recent years he had championed labor peace & mechanization in the coal mining industry, even though UMW ranks declined, to help it meet competition from oil & natural gas. Lewis restored the UMW to the AFL in Jan. 1946 but withdrew in Dec. 1947 due to dissatisfaction with the AFL's efforts to oppose the Taft-Hartley Law. He & the UMW boycotted the subsequent merger of the AFL & CIO. [See pp. 184F-G3, 160C2; also Indexes Vols. I-XVIII for other references to Lewis]

Poultry Drug Withdrawn. Health-Education-Welfare Secy. Arthur S. Flemming announced Dec. 10 that the poultry industry had agreed voluntarily to stop selling chickens treated with stilbestrol, a synthetic sex hormone that had caused cancer in test animals and—in rare cases—in human beings. Manufacturers of stilbestrol agreed to stop selling the hormone for use in poultry.

Stilbestrol had been used to fatten chickens sold mainly in New York & Los Angeles. It had been used on only 1% of chickens marketed in the U.S. Flemming said that in recent tests residues of the chemical had turned up in the skin, liver & kidneys of the treated chickens. (He said stilbestrol also was used to fatten beef cattle, sheep & lambs but that tests had showed no traces of the drugs in those animals.)

The Food & Drug Administration, which had approved stilbestrol's use in 1947, assured housewives that poultry already bought could be made safe by removing the skin, liver & kidneys. Acting Agriculture Secy. True D. Morse said Dec. 10 that his department would buy up all poultry treated with the drug. (Chief sanitarian Francis Timko of the N.J. State Health Department said Dec. 10 that stilbestrol-treated chickens had been sold in his state but "not enough of the chemical" had been "used to harm people.")

Flemming said Dec. 13 that he would ask Congress to change a 1959 Food & Drug Act amendment that permitted him to deny a food processor the right to use a proven cancer-causing drug but allowed its continued employment by other processors whose applications for its use had been approved previously.

FDA Commissioner George P. Larrick urged farmers at the annual meeting of the American Farm Federation Bureau in Chicago Dec. 14 to keep their products free from dangerous chemicals to avoid adverse publicity such as in the cranberry & poultry incidents. He said his department had received complaints that some children had become sick from penicillin in milk. The penicillin had been used to treat cows for mastitis. Larrick said his agency had devised a quick test by which milk truck drivers could detect penicillin in milk when they picked it up from farmers. [See p. 393B-C3]

Larrick Dec. 10 warned manufacturers of such "unsaturated fats" as salad oils, shortening & oleomargarine against making "false & misleading" claims that their products would reduce blood cholesterol, which the public linked to heart & artery diseases. He said: "The role of cholesterol in . . . [those] diseases has not been established"; "addition of unsaturated fats & oils to the otherwise unchanged diets will not reduce blood cholesterol and prevent heart attacks & strokes."

Flemming Sept. 2 publicly listed 27 weight-reducing products & devices, ranging from drugs to vibrators, whose manufacturers had been forced by recent FDA court actions to drop false claims or which had been seized & destroyed or barred from sale. Flemming said the American Medical Association had estimated that fraudulent weight reducers cost Americans \$100 million a year. He denied that there was a "simple, safe & sane food, drug, or device which will bring about loss of body weight without exercise or the will" to eat less.

Dr. Paul H. Jeserich, president of the American Dental Association, told the Mid-Continent Dental Congress in St. Louis Nov. 3 that the ADA was urging the federal government to keep major dentifrice manufacturers from continuing untrue claims that their product could prevent "dental decay or diseases of the gums."

Governors' Conferences. Members of the Southern Governors Conference, meeting in Asheville, N.C. Oct. 12-14, bypassed the conference's senior member, Gov. Orval Faubus (D., Ark.),

for the 2d straight year as they voted Oct. 14 to elect Gov. J. Lindsay Almond (D., Va.), 61, as conference chairman. The conference Oct. 14 adopted a mild version of a resolution proposing that the South abandon its traditional free-trade policy and ask Congress to set tariffs at levels that would eliminate the wage differences between foreign & domestic industries competing in the U.S.

Gov. Ernest F. Hollings (D., S.C.), a segregation & states' rights supporter, had predicted in a pre-conference discussion Oct. 11 that Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, North & South Carolina, Tennessee & Virginia would "reluctantly" quit the Democratic Party—although "I don't recommend it"—if the party chose "unacceptable" Presidential candidates such as Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) & Gov. G. Mennen Williams (Mich.). But Govs. Almond (Va.), James P. Coleman (Miss.) & Buford Ellington (Tenn.) denied Oct. 12 that their states would or should bolt. Faubus (Ark.) said Oct. 12 that he saw no 3d-party sentiment "in my state or in the South" but that the situation might change if Democratic National Chrmn. Paul M. Butler tried "to take over the party and make it his own province." A Southern bolt was opposed Oct. 11 by Govs. LeRoy Collins (Fla.), Luther H. Hodges (N.C.) & John Patterson (Ala.). [See p. 403G1-B2; Vol. XVIII, 309F1-C2]

The 51st U.S. Governors Conference, held Aug. 2-5 in San Juan, Puerto Rico, heard Aug. 3 a message in which Pres. Eisenhower opposed shifting too much power to Washington. "Heavy-handed centralization, the loss of local responsibility, leads to loss of local authority & finally of individual freedom," the message said.

A resolution inviting the heads of the 15 Soviet republics to visit the U.S. was adopted by the conference Aug. 5 after a debate in which Govs. Nelson Rockefeller (R., N.Y.), Hollings (D., S.C.) & G. Mennen Williams (D., Mich.) warned that some neutrals & U.S. allies might mistake the invitation as a weakening of U.S. policy. Govs. Collins (D., Fla.), Hodges (D., N.C.), William G. Stratton (R., Ill.), Robert B. Meyner (D., N.J.), Albert B. Chandler (D., Ky.) & Steve McNichols (D., Colo.) fought for the resolution, which was approved with minor revisions proposed by Rockefeller.

Gov. J. Caleb Boggs (R., Del.) was elected conference chairman Aug. 5. [See p. 322A1; Vol. XVIII, 183B-C3]

FOREIGN

French Community

African Sovereignty Pledged. In a series of speeches made while visiting the African republics of the French Community Dec. 10-14, Pres. de Gaulle pledged that the Mali Federation of Senegal & Sudan, Madagascar and other former French colonies would be granted full sovereignty within the community.

De Gaulle had arrived in St.-Louis, Senegal Dec. 10 to preside at a meeting of the French Community Ex-

Executive Council. He told a St.-Louis rally Dec. 12 that France intended to change the community into an association of sovereign states linked "only by their own free will." He pledged that the Mali peoples would obtain their sovereignty "not only with the accord, but with the aid of France." De Gaulle, who had stopped in Mauretania Dec. 10 to meet Premier Mokhtar Ould Daddah, flew to Dakar, Senegal Dec. 13 and told the Mali Federal Assembly that "the entire world" would watch "to see which side it will freely choose, the side of liberty" or the Communist side.

Premier Mamadou Dia of Senegal told the St.-Louis rally Dec. 12 that the Mali Federation would "remain with France," "establish . . . more firmly . . . economic & cultural solidarity" with the other African republics and "reinforce the customs union already created." Speaker Leopold Sedar Senghor of the Mali Federal Assembly disclosed Dec. 12 that although Mali would assume its own defense, France would retain bases there and Mali would remain in the French Monetary system. Senghor, Dia & Mali Pres. Modibo Keita conferred with de Gaulle Dec. 13 in Dakar on sovereignty negotiations to take place early in 1960.

A French Community Executive Council communiqué issued Dec. 12 in St.-Louis made public France's agreement to negotiate on the Mali request for "independence by the transfer of powers" and for "parallel accords of cooperation . . . [within] the community, whose institutions may be altered in consequence."

(Press reports said Dec. 10-11 that Mauretania & the Malagache Republic [Madagascar] had asked for negotiations on more independence.)

(Ivory Coast Premier Félix Houphouët-Boigny, an opponent of transforming or weakening French Community ties, accepted de Gaulle's new policy in a statement issued Dec. 12.) [See pp. 394E3, 298C2, 227B3]

Algeria. French Army Hq. in Algiers reported Nov. 28 that 83 rebels had been killed in major attempts to break French defense lines on the Tunisian & Moroccan borders and reinforce rebel units in Algeria. The N.Y. Times reported the same day that ½ of the French task force concentrated in the Kabylia Mtns. had been transferred to the northern part of the Constantine area. Rebel raids killed 5 persons in an attack on an Algerian refugee camp in Miliana Dec. 6 and 10 French soldiers & 4 civilians in an ambush east of Algiers Dec. 13. [See pp. 376D1, 265G3]

A 375-mile pipeline from the Hassi-Messaoud oil fields in the Sahara desert to Bougie, Algerian port on the Mediterranean, was opened Dec. 5 by Premier Debré, Sahara Min. Jacques Soustelle & Finance Min. Antoine Pinay. The pipeline, first to link Saharan oil with the Mediterranean, was to carry 100 million bbl. annually by the end of 1960. A \$50 million loan was granted by the International (World) Bank Dec. 11 to finance extension of the Saharan pipeline system. [See p. 274E1]

Britain. An agreement to expand Anglo-Soviet cultural exchanges was signed in London Dec. 1 by Chrmn. Georgi K. Zhukov of the USSR's State Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries & Robert A. Allen, Parliamentary undersecretary for foreign affairs. The agreement provided for (1) "normalizing relations in the field of broadcasting"; (2) exchanges of British & Soviet orchestras, theater groups, art, scientists & industrial experts; (3) increased exchanges of tourists & "groups of students & young people." [See p. 382E2]

A Labor Party motion censuring the Macmillan Govt. for its vote against a UN resolution condemning South African race policies was rejected by Parliament Dec. 7 by a vote of 341-239. [See p. 365C2]

Cyprus. Archbishop Makarios was elected first president of the Cypriot republic Dec. 13. Nearly complete returns the next day gave Makarios 144,501 votes to 71,753 for John Clerides, Communist-supported candidate of the leftist Democratic Front. Fazil Kutchuk already had been elected vice president by acclamation of the Turkish Cypriot community. Only Greek Cypriots voted in the presidential election. [See p. 385A3]

Japan. The stationing of U.S. armed forces in Japan and the maintenance of Japanese military forces were ruled constitutional Dec. 16 by the Japanese Supreme Court. A unanimous decision by Chief Justice Kotaro Tanaka & 14 other judges held that the creation of Japanese defense forces was not illegal under Japan's pacifist post-World War II constitution and that the 1951 Japanese-U.S. Mutual Security Treaty & other such pacts were "a political matter" beyond judicial competence. The case, begun Sept. 7 by Prosecutor Gen. Kunikazu Kiyohara, had arisen from a Tokyo District Court decision in which trespassers on the U.S. Air Force Base near Tachikawa were acquitted on grounds the U.S. base had been established in violation of the constitution. [See p. 103A2]

975 Koreans sailed from the Japanese port of Niigata aboard 2 Soviet ships Dec. 14 for repatriation to Communist North Korea. They were the first of 5,300 Koreans resident in Japan who had registered for a repatriation program supervised by the International Committee of the Red Cross. [See p. 266E3]

Tanganyika. Gov. Sir Richard Turnbull announced Dec. 15 that Tanganyika would be granted internal self-government by a London constitutional conference early in 1960. The proposed changes provided for (1) election of a new 71-member Legislative Council in which 10 seats would be held by whites and 11 by Asians & Arabs and 50 would remain open for African candidates; (2) extension of suffrage to an estimated 500,000 to 1½ million Africans meeting literacy & other qualifications; (3) retention of the governor's powers to appoint some cabinet ministers & veto any cabinet act; (4) continued British con-

duct of Tanganyika's defense & foreign affairs.

The announcement was celebrated by an African nationalist victory parade through Dar Es Salaam, led by Julius K. Nyerere, head of the African National Union. [See p. 234F3]

LATIN AMERICA

Cuba. Hubert Matos, ex-military governor of Camaguey Province & an ex-top military aide to Premier Fidel Castro, was convicted of treason by a military tribunal in Havana Dec. 15. He received a 20-year sentence the same day. Of 34 other officers on trial with Matos, 21 were convicted and received 2-7-year sentences; 13 were acquitted.

The chief witness against Matos was Castro, who addressed the court for 7 hours Dec. 14. He accused Matos of counter-revolutionary activities, of not having confidence in the "political & military direction of the rebel army" and of never having been a true revolutionary. Castro conceded that Communists had served in the rebel army & in his government after victory, but he said they had fought & served well and that it would be unjust to oust them. Matos said Dec. 12 that ideological disputes with the premier's brother, Maj. Raúl Castro, had made him decide to resign and return to his old life as a school teacher. Raúl Castro, testifying Dec. 13, denied that he was a Communist but said he would not lend himself "to the dirty business of anti-communism." [See p. 339C2]

Frank Austin Young, a U.S. citizen who had escaped from Piñar del Rio prison Dec. 9, was recaptured in a Havana hotel Dec. 10. James C. Buchanan, reporter for the Miami Herald, was arrested shortly thereafter as he approached Young's hotel room to give Young first aid for a sprained ankle. Segio Hernandez Reyes, who had escaped with Young, also was retaken in Havana, military officials announced Dec. 12. [See p. 407A3]

U.S. State Secy. Herter said at a Washington news conference Dec. 10 that "we have tried to discuss . . . a number of the problems that have caused the deterioration [in U.S.-Cuban relations] and have found that the present Cuban government is not anxious to talk with us." Cuban Foreign Min. Raul Roa said at UN headquarters in New York earlier Dec. 10 that while Cuba's right to expropriate land could not be questioned by an outside government, his government was willing to discuss with the U.S. compensation for expropriated U.S.-owned land. [See p. 324D1]

Mexico. Soviet First Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan visited Mexico Nov. 18-28 for the announced purpose of opening a Soviet Trade Exhibition in Mexico City Nov. 21. He was the highest-ranking Soviet official to visit Latin America. Mikoyan assured Pres. Adolfo Lopez Mateos & others at the opening that Russia would "gain the victory in peaceful competition" with the U.S. [See p. 347E2]

A Mexican-U.S. agreement to let



Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Dec. 12

FINANCE:

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	\$19,505	\$19,568	\$20,593
Currency circulation	\$32,601	\$32,444	\$32,218

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Banks—			
Com'l & ind'l loans\$	\$30,015	\$29,901	\$29,914
Agricultural loans\$	\$913	\$919	\$927
N.Y. bank clearings	\$13,168,685,078	\$15,541,460,367	\$11,129,995,567

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	17,001,394	18,033,375	19,584,914
Stock avgs. (100 shares)**	237.38	237.12	222.91
Bond sales (par value)	\$36,164,000	\$37,447,000	\$32,377,500
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	84.00	84.18	87.60

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)† ..	97,698	66,758	160,730
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	7,026,525	6,968,675	7,067,285
Soft-coal output (tons)	8,050,000	9,425,000	7,766,000
Electric output (kwh.)	13,907	13,173	13,017
Carloading (cars)	649,639	574,126	594,884

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Ind'l output\$†	148	149	138
Steel output (tons)	1,685,000	1,535,017	8,839,788

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	\$2.43½	\$2.43½	\$2.35½
Corn (bu.)	\$1.41½	\$1.41½	\$1.49½
Cotton (lb.)	\$3.29	\$3.285	\$3.575
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	\$42.50	\$43.50	\$39.83
Wholesale food index†	95.88	95.92	96.38
Weekly whls index (BLS)†	119.0	118.9	119.0

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales\$†	149	176	244
Failures (Dec. 2)†	261	268	294
Foreign Trade (Census Bur.)—			
Exports	\$1,476.2	\$1,479	\$1,599.1
Imports	\$1,204.8	\$1,391.8	\$1,141.8

* In millions ** N.Y. Herald Tribune † Ward's estimate ‡ Dun & Bradstreet § Federal Reserve Board * Member banks,
107 cities, Dec. 2 b Dec. 5 c Nov. 28 d Dec. 8

Mexican laborers work on U.S. farms was concluded in Washington Oct. 8. The new agreement, which became effective Nov. 1, authorized the Mexicans to work as ranch hands instead of doing only crop work, as required under previous agreements. [See p. 225E-F3]

Pres. Lopez Mateos declared in an extemporaneous talk in Villa Cayetano Rubio Dec. 2 that "absolute freedom of belief" existed in Mexico. His remarks, which broke a 32-year official silence on the position of religion in Mexico, were in reply to complaints by a textile labor leader of bias against his union because of his and most of his fellow workers' religion. Lopez Mateos said the "ample program of the revolution can encompass all men of good will."

Dionisio Encina Rodriguez, secretary-general of the Mexican Communist party, was arrested with 3 companions in Torreon Sept. 2 and charged with possession of subversive literature. [See p. 106G3]

Diplomatic relations with Guatemala were resumed Sept. 15 after an 8-month hiatus. Relations had been severed Jan. 23 over a fishing territory dispute. [See p. 104B1]

OBITUARIES

Gene Carr, 78, illustrator, cartoonist, creator of King Features Syndicate comic strip Metropolitan Movies; Dec. 9 in Walpole, N.H. of heart attack.

Walter A. Compton (Knobloch), 47, MBS commentator & newscaster, host for radio program "Double or Nothing"; Dec. 9 in Washington.

James Leroy (Sunny Jim) Bottomley, 59, ex-St. Louis Cardinal star first baseman (set major league one-game record of 12 runs batted-in in 1924, voted Natl. League's most valuable player 1928); Dec. 11 in St. Louis of heart attack.

Tony Canzoneri, 51, boxer & later vaudeville performer who held featherweight title 1928, lightweight title 1930-33 & 1935-36, ex-unofficial junior welterweight champion (he won 140 bouts during career, lost 24); Dec. 8 in New York.

Bartley Cavanaugh Crum, 59, attorney, fighter for liberal causes, consultant to U.S. delegation that helped draft UN charter in 1945, member of Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry that recommended partition of Palestine, author of "Behind the Silken Curtain," publr. of N.Y. newspaper PM 1948-49; Dec. 9 in New York of heart attack. [See Vol. XII, p. 416F2]

SPORTS

Auto Racing. Bruce McLaren of New Zealand, driving a Cooper Climax, won the Sebring (Fla.) Grand Prix Dec. 12 in 2 hr. 12 min. 36.6 sec. (avg. 98.87 mph.) for 218.4 miles. Jack Brabham of Australia won the 1959 world drivers' championship by finishing 4th in the race. (World runner-up: Stirling Moss of Britain.) [See p. 368D1]

Baseball. Major league player trades & sales (including transactions under a new rule authorizing interleague trades without waivers during the period Nov. 21-Dec. 15):

Pitcher Tom Acker, 29, from Cincinnati (NL) to Kansas City (AL) for catcher Frank House, 29 (announced Nov. 20); first baseman Dick Gernert, 30, from Boston (AL) to Chicago (NL) Nov. 21 for pitcher Dave Hillman, 32, & infielder Jim Marshall, 27; pitchers Billy O'Dell, 26, & Billy Loes, 30, from Baltimore (AL) to San Francisco (NL) Nov. 30 for outfielder Jack Brandt, 25, pitcher Gordon Jones, 29, & a rookie yet to be designated; outfielder Bobby Thompson, 36 [see Vol. XVIII, p. 115E2],

Private pension funds totaled nearly \$40 billion, were growing (at a rate of more than \$4 billion annually) faster than any other form of investment and were helping to change the nature of the U.S. capitalist system, according to a 20th Century Fund report (entitled "Pension Funds & Economic Power") prepared by the Rev. Paul P. Harbrecht and issued Nov. 29. Harbrecht, a member of the (Jesuit) Institute of Social Order in St. Louis, said that private industry pension plans covered about ¼ of all workers but that no more than ½ of those covered would ever receive cash benefits unless changes were made. [See p. 176B3]

U.S. family median income rose from \$4,971 in 1957 to a record \$5,087 in 1958, but the 2½% income increase was more than offset by a simultaneous increase of nearly 3% in the consumer price index, the Census Bureau reported Oct. 22. During 1957-58 the median income of non-farm families rose from \$5,232 to \$5,338 and that of farm families from \$2,490 to \$2,747. [See pp. 366B2, 353B2]

Federal tax returns for 1957 incomes were filed by a record 59,825,000 persons, and a record 46,865,000 showed taxable income totaling a record \$149.4 billion, the Internal Revenue Service reported Oct. 19. Individual income taxes totaled a record \$34.4 billion. The average tax was \$450. [See pp. 322F1, 315B-E1]

Food chain store sales (chains with 11 or more stores) rose in 1958 to a total of \$18½ billion, up 118% over the 1948 figure, the FTC reported June 28. The U.S.' 4 biggest chains—A&P, Safeway, Kroger & American Stores—handled nearly 20% of all retail food sales in 1957. They had maintained the same rank since 1947.

from Chicago (NL) to Boston (AL) Dec. 1 for pitcher Al Schroll, 26; pitcher Tom Sturdivant from Kansas City (AL) to Boston (AL) Dec. 3 for catcher Pete Daley; outfielder Bobby Gene Smith, 25, from St. Louis (NL) to Philadelphia (NL) Dec. 5 for catcher Carl Sawatski; shortstop Chico Fernandez, 27, & pitcher Ray Semproch, 28, from Philadelphia (NL) to Detroit (AL) Dec. 5 for infielder Ted Lepcio, outfielder Ken Walters, 26, & rookie infielder Alex Cosmidis; outfielder Orestes (Minnie) Minoso, 36, catcher Dick Brown and pitchers Don Ferrarese & Wilbur Striker from Cleveland (AL) to Chicago (AL) Dec. 6 for outfielder-3d baseman Bubba Phillips, catcher John Romano & outfielder-first baseman Norman Cash; outfielder-infielder Frank Thomas from Cincinnati (NL) to Chicago (NL) Dec. 6 for outfielders Lee Walls & Lou Jackson and pitcher Bill Henry; 3d baseman Gene Freese, 25, from Philadelphia (NL) to Chicago (AL) Dec. 8 for outfielder John Callison, 20; outfielders Hank Bauer, 37, & Norm Siebern, 26, pitcher Don Larsen, 30 [see Vol. XVI, p. 344A1], & first baseman Marvin Throneberry from New York (AL) to Kansas City (AL) Dec. 11 for outfielder Roger Maris, 25, shortstop Joe DeMaestri, 31, & first baseman Kent Hadley, 25. [See p. 376E-F3]

Outfielder Elmer Valo, 38, recently released by Cleveland, was signed by New York Dec. 11.

The granting of a franchise to Atlanta, which had withdrawn from the Southern Assn., was announced Dec. 8 in Miami Beach by Branch Rickey of the projected Continental League. Other CL members: New York, Toronto, Denver, Houston, Minneapolis-St. Paul. [See p. 368A1]

Leland Stanford (Lee) MacPhail Jr., 42, was advanced from gen. mgr. to president of the AL Baltimore

Orioles Dec. 11 to succeed co-owner James Keelty Jr.

Enos (Country) Slaughter was named Houston (Amer. Assn.) mgr. Nov. 9. [See p. 367F]

Ex-pitcher Ed Lopat & ex-catcher Bill Dickey were named to the N.Y. Yankee coaching staff Nov. 11. Jim Turner had resigned from the staff. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 344B2, 75E3]

Havana (Intl. League) defeated Minneapolis (Amer. Assn.), 4 games to 3, in the Little World Series ended Oct. 6.

Bowling. Don Carter, 33, of St. Louis won the men's division for \$5,000 & Mrs. Olga Gloor of Chicago the women's division for \$2,500 in the world invitational tourney in Chicago Dec. 11.

Boxing. Joe Brown, 33 of New Orleans defended the world lightweight title by scoring a TKO over Dave Charnley of Britain after 5 rounds in Houston, Tex. Dec. 2. [See p. 212G1]

Gene Fullmer, 28, of West Jordan, Utah retained 48-state NBA recognition as world middleweight champion by a 15-round decision over Ellsworth (Spider) Webb, 28, of Chicago in Logan, Utah Dec. 4. [See p. 340E2]

Federico Thompson of Argentina scored a 4th-round knockout over world champion Don Jordan of Los Angeles in a non-title welterweight bout in Buenos Aires Dec. 12. [See p. 379F1]

Sonny Liston, 27, of Philadelphia, heavyweight contender, scored his 27th victory as against one loss since 1953 when he TKO'd Willie Besmanoff, 27, of Milwaukee, after 6 rounds in Cleveland Dec. 9.

John Paul (Frankie) Carbo received a 2-year penitentiary sentence in New York Nov. 30 for illegal prizefight managing & match-making. [See p. 379E1]

Vincent J. Velella, 45, was indicted by a N.Y. county grand jury Dec. 10 on charges of perjury based on his denials to a grand jury that (a) he had known of a \$10,000 payment by Anthony (Fat Tony) Salerno to promoter William Rosensohn before the Johansson-Patterson heavyweight title fight or (b) had discussed Charlie (Antonucci) Black's having an interest in All Sports, Inc., a fight promotion corporation. [See pp. 356C1, 379A2]

Cus D'Amato, manager of ex-heavyweight champion Floyd Patterson, had his N.Y. licenses as a manager & fight second revoked by the N.Y. State Athletic Comm. Nov. 23. William Rosensohn's matchmaking & promotion license was suspended for 3 years. [See pp. 379A2, 355E3]

(Frank Palermo Jr., 25, was arrested by the FBI Sept. 4 in Philadelphia on charges of aiding in embezzlement of \$7,500 from a branch of the Fidelity-Phila. Trust Co.) [See p. 379G1]

Heavyweight champion Ingemar Johansson was chosen by the Boxing Writers Assn. in New York Dec. 8 to receive the Edw. J. Neil Meml. plaque as "fighter of the year." [See pp. 355D3-366C1]

Football. Natl. Football League (pro) final standings Dec. 13:

Eastern	W.	L.	PF*	PA†
New York	10	2	284	170
Cleveland	7	5	270	214
Phila.	7	5	268	278
Pittsburgh§	6	5	257	216
Washington	3	9	185	350
Chi. Cards	2	10	234	324
Western	W.	L.	PF*	PA†
Baltimore	9	3	374	251
Chi. Bears	8	4	252	196
San Fran.	7	5	255	237
Green Bay	7	5	248	240
Detroit§	3	8	203	275
Los Ang.	2	10	242	315

*Points for †Points against §Tied one game
Paul Hornung, Phila. halfback, led the NFL in personal scoring with 94 points for the season.
Sid Gillman resigned Dec. 12 as Los Ang. coach.

Intercollegiate season summary:

Best college teams as determined by an AP poll of sportswriters & broadcasters announced Dec. 7 (total games won, lost & tied, respectively, in parentheses): 1—Syracuse (10-0-0); 2—Mississippi (9-1-0); 3—Louisiana State (LSU) (9-1-0); 4—Texas (9-1-0); 5—Georgia (9-1-0); 6—Wisconsin (7-2-0); 7—Texas Christian (TCU) (8-2-0); 8—Washington (9-1-0); 9—Arkansas (8-2-0); 10—Alabama (7-1-2); 11—Clemson (8-2-0); 12—Penn State (8-2-0); 13—Illinois (5-3-1); 14—Southern California (USC) (8-2-0); 15—Oklahoma (7-3-0); 16—Wyoming (9-1-0); 17—Notre Dame (5-5-0); 18—Missouri (6-4-0); 19—Florida (6-4-0); 20—Pittsburgh (6-4-0).

UPI ratings announced Dec. 8 differed from AP's as follows: 7—Washington; 8—TCU; 10—Penn State; 12—Illinois; 13 & 14—Alabama, USC (tie); 15—Auburn (7-3-0); 16—Michigan State (5-4-0); 17—Oklahoma; 18—Notre Dame; 19, 20, & 21 (tie)—Pittsburgh, Missouri, Florida.

College conference champions (final standings Nov. 29): Ivy League—Pennsylvania; Middle Atlantic—Delaware; Atlantic Coast—Clemson; Southeastern—Georgia; Southern—VMI; Western (Big 10)—Wisconsin; Big Eight—Oklahoma; Southwestern—Texas, TCU, Arkansas (tie); Missouri Valley—North Texas State, Houston (tie); Border—Arizona State; Skyline—Wyoming; Rocky Mountain—Idaho State; Big Five—Washington.

Service games: Navy defeated Army, 43-12, in Philadelphia Nov. 28 (Navy's 24th victory as against 31 defeats, 5 ties in the series since 1880). The Quantico (Va.) Marines won, 90-0, from McClellan AF Base in the Shrimp Bowl, Galveston, Tex., Dec. 13.

Harvard defeated Yale, 35-6, in New Haven, Conn. Nov. 21 (Harvard's 26th victory as against 42 defeats, 8 ties in the series since 1875).

All-American teams (selected by sportswriters & broadcasters; UPI's announced Dec. 1, AP's Dec. 3; unanimous selections unless noted): ends—Monty Stickles of Notre Dame & Bill Carpenter of Army (UPI); Fred Mautino of Syracuse & Marlin McKeever of USC (AP); tackles—Dan Lanphear of Wisconsin & Don Floyd of TCU; guards—Roger Davis of Syracuse & Bill Burrell of Illinois; center—Max Baughan of Georgia Tech; quarterback—Richie Lucas of Penn State (UPI); Bob Schloredt of Washington (AP); halfbacks—Billy Cannon of LSU, Ron Burton of Northwestern (UPI) & Jim Mooty of Arkansas (AP); fullback—Charles Flowers of Mississippi.

Billy Cannon, LSU halfback, was awarded the Heisman Meml. Trophy by the Downtown A.C. in New York Dec. 9 as the year's outstanding college football player.

College coaching changes: Steve Sebo was dismissed Dec. 1 as coach of Pennsylvania (Ivy League champion), reportedly because he had opposed the Ivy League's ban on spring practice & other football deemphasizing measures, and was replaced by Rutgers coach John Stiegman. John Bateman, Penn line coach, replaced Stiegman at Rutgers. Sebo became general manager of the pro N.Y. Titans of the projected American Football League Dec. 7. [See p. 379B2]

Doug Weaver, Missouri line coach, replaced Bus Mertes as Kansas State head coach Dec. 12. Bill Peterson, LSU assistant coach, was named Florida State head coach Dec. 7 to replace Perry Moss, who was named coach of the pro Montreal Alouettes (Canadian Big 4 league).

Head coaches resigned: Eugene (Bo) Sherman of Geo. Washington Nov. 24; George (Bob) Woodruff of Florida Dec. 2; Mike Holovak of Boston College Dec. 3; Frank Reagen of Villanova Oct. 13 (he remained as athletic director).

Steve Owen, 61, ex-N.Y. Giant (NFL) coach, replaced Hampton Pool as Toronto (Big 4 League) coach Sept. 21.

Lloyd Jordan, ex-Harvard coach, was named

Southern Conf. commissioner Aug. 28 to succeed Wallace Wade.

Joe Foss, 44, ex-South Dakota governor & CMH winner as a USMC air ace in World War II (26 Japanese planes downed), was signed as American Football League commissioner in Chicago Nov. 30 at an estimated \$30,000 a year. [See p. 379B2]

Golf. Stan Leonard of Vancouver, B.C. won the individual event, Australia the Canada Cup team event in the Intl. Golf Assn. championship tourney in Melbourne, Australia Nov. 21. [See p. 379D2]

Doug Sanders won the \$25,000 Coral Gables (Fla.) open Dec. 6.

Willie Goggin, 53, of San Jose, Calif. won the U.S. senior golf title in Palm Springs, Calif. Dec. 7, for \$2,000.

Horse Racing. Wheatley Stable's Progressing, Hedley Woodhouse up, won the \$117,320 Pimlico (Baltimore) Futurity Nov. 21, for \$71,635.50.

\$75,000 American Trotting Classic at Hollywood Park (Inglewood, Calif.): Jamin, owned by Orly Roederer of France, won the first leg Oct. 24, Senator Frost the 2d leg Oct. 31, and Charming Barbara the 3d leg Nov. 11, leaving the winner to be decided in a race-off.

Jockeys killed in racing spills: Manny Mercer at Ascot, Eng. Sept. 26; Robert L. Luntz at Fairmont (East St. Louis, Ill.) Sept. 15; Frederick Rose at Golden Gate Fields (Berkeley, Calif.) Oct. 24; Juan Pedro Artigas at Buenos Aires July 9.

Tanforan track, San Francisco, was bought for \$5 million Nov. 2 by a syndicate consisting of Roger L. Stevens of New York, Nicholas J. Tweel of Huntington, W. Va. & Henry Lewis 3d of Westbury, N.Y.

A New York legislative act July 1 replaced state harness racing commissioner Geo. P. Monaghan, whose relations with contractors had been criticized by the State Investigating Comm., with a 3-member commission Sept. 1. The new commission named by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller: Robert A. Glasser (R., chrnm.), Spencer B. Eddy (R.) & James A. Farley Sr. (D.). [See p. 356C2; Vol. XV, 380B1]

Hunting. The U.S. Interior Dept. Aug. 17 announced rules cutting the kill of wild ducks by ½ to ½ in the Atlantic, Mississippi & Central Flyways and slightly in the Pacific Flyways during the 1959-60 hunting season. Hunters' seasons, shooting hours and bag & possession limits were curbed to preserve adequate breeding stock for the future.

Motorcycling. The Manx senior grand prix for motorcycles (226 miles) on the Isle of Man was won Sept. 10 by Eddie Crooks, 27, of England in 2 hr. 3 min. 11.4 sec. (avg. 94.87 mph.). J. D. Hamilton, 26, was killed during the race.

Rowing. Harvard U. (U.S.) won the Grand & Thames Challenge Cups in the Royal Henley Regatta at Henley-on-Thames, Eng. July 4. The Detroit Boat Club won the U.S. rowing championship in Detroit Aug. 9. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 224G2]

Shooting. The world .410 gauge skeet title was retained by Alex Kerr of Beverly Hills, Calif. at Virginia Beach, Va. Aug. 3. The women's title

was won by Kathleen McDowell of Shreveport, La.

Dave Yaeger of Anoka, Minn. won the U.S. pro rifle & pistol championships held at Camp Perry, O. Aug. 4-28. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 75C2]

Overall championship of the Grand American trapshoot at Vandalia, O. Aug. 20-29 was won by John Kurth, 40, of Columbus, Wis. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 160G1]

(A world record of 1,434 consecutive hits in trapshooting was set by Arnold Riegger, 39, of Castle Rock, Wash. in Los Angeles Sept. 25.)

Softball. The world women's softball tournament in Stratford, Conn. was won by Stratford Sept. 11.

Speedboats. Wm. T. Waggoner's Maverick of Phoenix, Ariz. was ruled the year's champion unlimited-hydroplane racing boat by the Amer. Power Boat Assn. Nov. 1. Bill Boeing's Wahoo, Mira Slovak driving, won the President's Cup regatta on the Potomac in Washington Sept. 20. [See p. 348G1]

Soap Box Derby. Barney Townsend, 13, of Anderson, Ind. won the 22d All-American Soap Box Derby in Akron, O. Aug. 16. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 272F1]

Tennis. Alex Olmedo signed Dec. 1 in Los Angeles to join the touring pro troupe managed by Jack Kramer. [See pp. 379A3, 368D2, 8E2]

Olmedo (men's singles) & Beverly Baker Fleitz (women's singles) were given top position in 1959 ranking of U.S. amateur players by the U.S. Lawn Tennis Assn. Dec. 12. Dennis Ralston of Bakersfield, Calif. & Karen Hantze of San Diego were rated first in junior men's & girls' singles, respectively, by the USLTA Dec. 13. [See p. 368D2]

Track. Crawford Kennedy of Michigan State won the IC4A cross-country title in New York Nov. 16 in 23 min. 51.8 sec. for 5 miles, breaking the race record set by his brother, Henry, in 1956. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 388G1]

Dan Waern of Sweden ran the mile in 3 min. 59.2 sec. in Vaesteras, Sweden Aug. 12 and 3:59.7 in London Sept. 30. [See p. 316G2]

Al Lawrence, Australian student at the U. of Houston, won the individual title, Michigan State the team title in the NCAA cross-country run in East Lansing, Mich. Nov. 23.

Water Skiing. World championship winners in Milan, Italy Sept. 5: women's combined title (jumping & slalom)—Vicki Van Hook, 15, of Long Beach, Calif.; women's jumping title—Nancy Rideout of Cypress Gardens, Fla., with 83 ft. 1 1/4 in.; men's jumping title—Buster McCalla of Cypress Gardens with 125 ft. 11 4/5 in.; combined title—Chuck Stearns of South Bellflower, Calif.

Weightlifting. The AAU senior middleweight title was retained by Tommy Kono of Honolulu, the light-heavyweight title was won by Jim George of Akron, O., and the heavyweight title by Dave Ashman of York, Pa. in York Aug. 1. The world heavyweight title was won by Yuri Vlasov

of the USSR in Warsaw, Poland. Oct. 4.

Yachting. Atlantic Coast Intl. 110 Class sailing championship—won by Bob O'Connor of Quaker Hill, Conn. at New London, Conn. July 12; Marblehead (Mass.) to Halifax ocean race (360 miles)—won July 15 by Peter Richmond's yawl Magic Carpet in 48 hr. 46 min. 56 sec.; Los Angeles-Honolulu race (2,225 miles)—won July 18 by Peter Grant's sloop Nalu II in 9 days 5 hr. 50 min.; Intl. Gold Cup—regained by Sweden's Lasse Thoern, sailing Rush V, at Sandhamn, Sweden July 25; Port Huron-Mackinac Island (Mich.) race—won by Wilfred Gmeiner's sloop Apache in 39:43.1 July 27; natl. dinghy sailing championship—won by Paul Henderson of Toronto, Ont. at Rochester, N.Y. Aug. 3; N. Amer. Star Class championship—won by Gary Comer of Chicago in Chicago Aug. 8; N. Amer. women's championship—won by Mrs. Allegra Knapp Mertz of Rye, N.Y. at Rye Aug. 26; Mallory Cup natl. small-boat championship—won by Harry C. Melges Jr. of Lake Geneva, Wis. at Houston, Tex. Sept. 17; Skoal Trophy regatta championship—won by U.S. team over Norway at Oyster Bay, N.Y. Sept. 30.

William (Bill) Fox Jr. of the Indianapolis News received the 1959 Grantland Rice Meml. Award for sports-writing from the Sportsmanship Brotherhood in New York Nov. 1. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 304F2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Storms that struck England & Western Europe Dec. 6-10 caused at least 132 deaths, it was reported Dec. 10. Disasters at sea accounted for most of fatalities. Portugal reported 23 drownings, Scotland 26, Norway 20. Italy reported 29 deaths from flooding & slippery roads. [See p. 379C3]

Colombian airliner (a C-46 Curtiss Commando of the private Sociedad Aeronautica Medellin line) disappeared Dec. 8 en route from San Andres Island to Cartagena, Colombia with 46 persons aboard. [See p. 396F1]

Jamuri Bazar (West Bengal, India) explosives shop explosion & fire Nov. 29 killed 46 persons.

Coal mine explosion killed 31 miners in Szuesci, Hungary Nov. 25. [See p. 308F2]

Dortmund (West Germany) explosion & fire caused by a gas leak wrecked 2 apartment houses Dec. 13 and killed 26 persons.

Roy W. Wilson, 40, Ward La France Truck Co. president, & 2 companions were killed when a plane Wilson was piloting crashed in a rainstorm at Chemung County Airport near Elmira, N.Y. Dec. 11.

20 armed convicts overpowered 6 guards and used smuggled hacksaws to cut their way out of Ivy Bluff, N.C. maximum security prison Dec. 8. All but 2 were recaptured by Dec. 16 in Virginia, Ohio & N. Carolina. Charles W. (Yank) Stewart, 52, who masterminded the break, surrendered to pursuers near Martinsville, Va. Dec. 11 when his stolen car plunged down an

embankment. He said he was on his way to tell Gov. Luther Hodges about brutality at the prison. (State prison director W. F. Bailey announced Dec. 15 that Ivy Bluff superintendent J. B. Meadows had been dismissed.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 404E2]

14 ex-guards at Raiford (Fla.) State Prison were indicted by a federal grand jury in Jacksonville, Fla. Dec. 15 on charges of violating prisoners' civil rights by chaining them to the bars of their cells, sometimes naked and without food for 1-10 days, and by assaulting them with high pressure hoses. Among those indicted: Capt. James H. Dunn, Lt. Earl Chesser. [See Vol. XVI, p. 172G2]

Rosario Mancuso, 52, jailed in 1958 for refusing to tell the N.Y. State Investigation Comm. why he attended the 1957 Apalachin gangland meeting, was released on \$5,000 bail Nov. 27 pending a decision on whether he had purged himself of contempt when he finally told the commission earlier in November that he had gone there to visit a sick friend. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 287G3]

Jacques Cazenave, 59, French manufacturer of baby powder, was found guilty of involuntary manslaughter in Bordeaux Dec. 4 in the deaths of 73 infants. A 7-year investigation had shown that the deaths were caused by arsenic having been mixed inadvertently with the powder. Cazenave received an 18-month suspended sentence and was fined 200,000 francs (\$400) and ordered to pay court costs.

Dr. Ben T. Galbraith, 37, ex-heart specialist serving a double life sentence for the Mar. 1955 murder of his wife & 3 children, committed suicide in Oklahoma State Prison in McAlester Dec. 7 by severing an artery in his thigh with a razor blade. [See Vol. XV, p. 96F2]

Clifford Gary, 35, assistant cashier of the First State Bank of Teneha, Tex., confessed Dec. 3 that in 3 or 4 years he had embezzled \$340,000, more than 1/3 of the bank's deposits. He said he had put the money into the Gary Construction Co., which he owned. The bank was declared insolvent Dec. 2 and was closed. [See p. 380C1]

Max Conrad, 57, of Winona, Minn. completed a 6,911-mile nonstop flight Nov. 26 when he landed at El Paso, Tex., 56 hours & 26 minutes after taking off from Casablanca. The flight, in a Piper Comanche powered by a single 4-cylinder engine, set a distance record for planes in the 2,204-2858-lb. category. The previous light plane record of 4,957 miles was set by the late Bill Odom in 1949. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 208E3]

MARRIED

Teresa Wright, 40, actress, to playwright Robert Anderson, 42; Dec. 11 in Los Angeles (2d for both).

Victor Mature, 45, movie actor, to British actress Joy Urwick, 25; Dec. 12 in Tijuana, Mexico (his 4th).

Nora Kaye (Koreff), 38, ballet dancer to choreographer Herbert Ross, 33; Aug. 21 in Majorca, Spain (her 3d).